Mr Matthew Deane

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1796. [N° 1788.]

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SAM. SANFORD, *Clerk.*

Newport, July 18, 1796.

LETTERS remaining in the POST-OFFICE at NEWPORT, July 18, 1796.

Newport. NANCY Bond, William Barker; George Franklin; William Howard, James Hall; Nathanie Lewis, Charles Lafflin, Elizabeth Lawton, James Ligh; Anna M. Momford, James M'Cosky; Elizabeth Nichols, 2; Sarah Redwood, Oliver Read; Ambrose Snow, Susan Stearns, Caty Smith.

Portsmouth, John Earl.

Little Compton, Lewis Albert, Joseph Brown, Benjamin Head.

Tiverton, 3 peo Cuch, Joseph Cooke, Sally Devol, Abner Devol, Stephen Devol, Dutch Negus, Nancy Sowle, Abner Sowle, Joshua Stafford, Lydia Stafford, Doctor Aaron Turner.

Freetown, Jeremiah Rogers, Luther Wilcox.

☞ Where may be had Homer's, Elegy's, and Allen's Orations, on the Anniversary of American Independence.

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A FARM, lying in the South West Part of East-Greenwich, containing 120 Acres of Land, with a good Dwelling House, Barn and Corn-House thereon; also an excellent young Orchard of grafted Fruit, and is well wooded and watered.—The above will be sold cheap for Cash, or short Credit.—For further Particulars inquire of ISAAC CARR on the Premises.

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He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

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Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee House, and the General-Treasurer's Office,

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A NEW Supply of French Brandy, by the Pipe, Barrel, Quarter Barrel,

Pepper, by the Bag,

Port and Lisbon Wine by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask. Sherry Ditto,

[illegible] Wholesale and Retail—Blue, cream colour'd, &c.

Tumblers, Wine-Glasses, and Decanters, by Wholesale and Retail,

Best or Sweet Oil, by the Case,

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Chocolate, by the Box—N° 1 and 2, warranted,

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VERY excellent French BRANDY, by the Pipe, or Quarter-Cask—Malaga, and *St Lucar* WINES by the Cask—RAISINS—CURRANTS—CHOCOLATE (Wells's, N° 2, warranted)—PEPPER and PIMENTO by the Bag—A few barrels COFFEE, of a very good Quality—West India RUM by the Hogshead—and CASSIA by the lb.

July 5, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

To the highest Bidder, at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Monday, the 15th of August, at 11 o'Clock A. M. if not sold before at private Sale, if the Weather be good, if not, the next fair Day.

All that pleasantly situated real

Estate of PELEG BARKER, Esquire, (Deceased) in the South of the Parade and fronting Two Streets

PELEG BARKER, } *Executors.*
CHARLES BARKER, }

Newport, June 27, 1796.

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At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED-MARKET.

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AN excellent Pair of English WORSTED COMBS, with three Rows of Teeth—Inquire of the Printer.

To the EDITORS *of the* PROVIDENCE GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

I doubt not you have a copy of a presentment by the grand jurors for Perquimans County (North Carolina) published by order of the court at May term, 1796, which has been republished in many papers on the continent; and in order that the honourable that court and jury may be as extensive as possible, you are requested to give it a place in the Gazette, together with the following remarks, by way of commentary thereon, intended more fully to explain and elucidate that invaluable performance. A. Z.

[*For the abovementioned Presentment of the Grand Jury of Perquimans County (North Carolina) see the Newport Mercury, of June* 28.]

THE criminality of entertaining the "*idea*" of manumitting slaves, is declared to be the object of this presentment. Now as this *idea* is very prevalent in most of the United States, and perhaps gaining ground in all, the urgent necessity of such a presentment by the grand jury of *Perquimans County* must be self-evident. For although the grand jury of *Perquimans County* have indicted or presented all the Quakers in the United States only, yet it is well known that the citizens of every denomination are generally contaminated with and participating in the criminality of entertaining the aforesaid *idea*; so that if the court and grand jury of *Perquimans County*, had not thus feelingly taken measures to bring them to trial, it is greatly to be feared the whole empire must have been over-run and laid waste, by the aforesaid "*idea.*"

In the 2d place, it is to be noted, that whereas it has always heretofore been unlikely apprehended, that a grand jury when under oath "just and true presentments to make," were under an obligation to make some *discovery* of a crime, and by *whom* it was committed, before they could legally, under their said oaths, present any particular person or persons as guilty thereof; by this improvement or jurisprudence by the court and grand jury of *Perquimans County*, it is found to be by no means necessary; an improvement which will hereafter greatly tend to facilitate the conviction of persons guilty of being suspected of having committed crimes. For in the aforesaid presentment of the grand jury of *Perquimans County* it is among other things presented, "That the *idea* of emancipation among slaves, is publicly held out and encouraged by the conduct of the Quakers; that the minds of the slaves are not only greatly corrupted, and alienated from the service of their masters, in consequence of such conduct, but runaways are protected, harboured, and encouraged by their actions are committed, without a possibility of discovery."—Now this very point which is here surmounted, has perplexed and puzzled all the judges, counsel learned in the law, and grand juries, ever since the days of King Alfred, except the court and grand jury of *Perquimans County*.

They would indeed bring to trial and condign punishment all such persons as could pretty clearly be "*discovered*" to be guilty of crimes; but as for those that were committed, like those under consideration in *Perquimans County*, "*without a possibility of discovery*," the criminal jurors have heretofore been under the mortifying necessity of leaving them without conviction or punishment; and we should have been likely left in the same deplorable condition but for this wonderful improvement by the court and grand jury of *Perquimans County*. What can be so just a reproach have not the Spanish and other governments brought upon themselves by the inquisition and the use of torture, in order to discover the perpetrators of crimes; all of which would have been totally useless, had they, like the court and grand jury of *Perquimans County*, found out the mode of bringing men to trial and conviction for crimes that were "*impossible to be discovered.*"

In the 3d place, it is worthy of note, that from the doctrine of this presentment it will be no difficult thing to bring to trial and conviction a person, who we are pretty well persuaded is mischievously disposed, for a crime that never has been committed; that is, we shall clearly recognize the crime, in our own sensibility that the accused would have been disposed to commit it. For we find it there also presented in the following words:—"The grand jury are *perfectly sensible* of the *infatuated enthusiasm* of the Quakers, as to partial and general emancipation, that *they see* a present alarm among the minds of the people." Now what can be more satisfactory and clear than this? *Alarming the minds of the people* is the crime to be punished—the infatuated enthusiasm of the Quakers undoubtedly must have a tendency to *alarm the minds of the people*—and the grand jury of *Perquimans County* were so perfectly sensible of the infatuated enthusiasm of the Quakers, that they *see a present alarm among the minds of the people*; and thus actually *seeing* it, they certainly could do no less than present it under oath. The grand jury being fully convinced of certain premises, and of being a very probable consequence from those premises, by logical deduction, that a crime would be committed, it certainly must not be more difficult for the grand jury of *Perquimans County* to present under oath that they saw the crime actually committed, than to present *a fact*, which they themselves say was *impossible to discover*.—And the court must certainly have been of my opinion, or they never would have ordered that presentment to be published for a month in the State Gazette.

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State; for in most other quarters of the State, and the western parts in particular, they are so miserably contaminated, many of them, with the same criminal *idea*, that they are little sensible of the calamities they lie under, and consequently are not "*so perfectly sensible of the infatuated enthusiasm of the Quakers*" as therein to see "*the present alarm in the minds of the people.*"

5 thly. It ought not to be omitted, that this presentment is not the sole evidence of superior penetration and discernment in the citizens of *Perquimans County*; for it is in the laws of North-Carolina we discover that light which is not elsewhere to be found among all the codes of law, or history ancient and modern. It has always been a great difficulty with nations possessing slaves, to shield the aged and infirm, which was never fully remedied but by the laws of North Carolina. There are always found deeply implanted in human nature certain propensities, bordering on enthusiasm itself, most commonly expressed by the terms humanity and gratitude.—These propensities have not been undiscoverable in some instances even in slave holders, and are ever prompting them (in cases of remarkable fidelity and eminent services of their slaves) to perpetrate the crime of manumission; but in North Carolina a remedial law has been provided, whereby any slave so manumitted may be committed to gaol by a justice, on complaint of a freeholder, and after a certain number of days confinement may be sold at public vendue, and the money be divided between the treasury and such freeholder. Yet even this salutary law would most certainly have been repealed and lost before this time, had it not been for the citizens of *Perquimans County*. Indeed it is a fact no longer to be concealed, that there is not virtue enough in the courts and juries of most other parts of the State to put so salutary a law into execution; so that the whole weight of the public welfare now lies upon the court and grand jury of *Perquimans County*. How happy then is it for mankind, that they are endowed with the power of punishing for crimes that "*are impossible to be discovered*"

It has been objected, that the resolutions of the grand jury upon the misdeeds in the West Indies are not perfectly correct; that the massacres there actually preceded, and were not, as represented, "in consequence of emancipation" This indeed may be a little incorrect as to order of time; but then there can be no doubt but the grand jury were "perfectly sensible" that tho' it was then well known they were going shortly to be emancipated, if they did not rise; so that in substance it was nearly the same thing: and no doubt the grand jury wisely foresaw, if the slaves in the West Indies massacred all the whites, barely because they knew they were going to be emancipated, that they would certainly perpetrate more dreadful massacres upon the inhabitants of North-Carolina, if they were not shortly acquitted by an exemplary punishment of the Quakers, who have actually emancipated all their own slaves, and have raised "private funds" to promote the emancipation of others.

And truly, when it is considered, that the grand jury of *Perquimans County* have presented, that the slaves in North-Carolina are upon the point of laying waste the country with fire and sword, and massacring the white people, merely because they are likely very shortly to be emancipated; that the Quakers, who could never be induced to fight on any occasion, are the head and instigators of this enterprize; and that this is clearly deduced from the grand jury's "perfect sensibility" of the "infatuated enthusiasm of the Quakers," there is a solid foundation to hope that the court and grand jury of *Perquimans County* will very soon be capable of detecting and punishing not only those crimes that are "*impossible to be discovered*," but those also that are impossible to be committed.

European Intelligence,

Received by the Swift Briseis, Capt Breath, arrived at New York on Friday last, in 40 Days from Bordeaux:

HAGUE, April 26

YESTERDAY a note was received from the Portuguese Minister containing the thanks of his Court for the assistance afforded to a Portuguese ship, and expressing a wish that nothing may interrupt the harmony between our Republic and that Kingdom. Portugal therefore, by this act, may be considered as having acknowledged the new government of our Republic.

PARIS, 23d Floreal, May 19

Yesterday the Council of Five Hundred ratified the Treaty with Sardinia. The Council of Ancients are employed in the examination of the Treaty.

7th Prairial, May 26.

TREATY of PEACE between the FRENCH REPUBLIC and the KING of SARDINIA

THE French Republic and his Majesty the King of Sardinia, equally animated with the desire of concluding a happy peace, and of finishing the war that now divides their love, appointed, the Executive Directory in the name of the French Republic, Citizen Charles De Lacroix, Minister of the External Relations, and his Majesty the King of Sardinia, MM. Chevalier de Reval and de Tonso, to treat in their names the conditions requisite to re-establish and consolidate good harmony between the two powers, who after having exchanged their respective powers, have agreed to the following articles.

1. There shall be peace, friendship and good understanding, between the French Republic and the King of Sardinia—and hostilities shall cease between the two powers, from the time of the passing of the present treaty.

2. The King of Sardinia revokes all adherence or consent given by him either openly or privately to the coalesced powers against the French Republic to all treaties of alliance, either offensive or defensive, which may have been concluded with any power. He shall not furnish any contingents in men or in money to any power at war against France, under any title or denomination whatever.

The King of Sardinia renounces purely and simply for ever, for himself his successors, and assigns, in favour of the French Republic to all the rights that he may have on Savoy, the counties of Nice, Tende and Brasil.

4. The boundaries between the kingdom of Sardinia and the departments of the French Republic, shall be established by a line drawn from the posts nearest to the side of Piedmont, the heights and platforms of the mountains and other places hereafter mentioned, and also the intermediate height and platforms, viz. beginning at the point where the frontiers of the late Faucigny Jois, the dukedom of Aoste and Valais, to the extent of Glacier or Cenis Mounte.

2. The summit of the Alps to the east of Colmayer.

2 Little St. Bernard and the hospital which is situated thereon.

3 The summits of Mount Alban, Col de Creauce, and Mount Mercean.

4 In turning a little to the south, the summits of Celen and Caval.

5 The great Mount Cenis, and the hospital which is situated on the south of the Lake.

6 Little Mount Cenis.

7 The summits that separate the valley of Bardonache from Valdieppes.

8 Mount Grodeveu.

9 The summits which separate the valley of Quiero from those of Candois.

10 The Mount of Cisa.

11 The Col Maurin.

12 The Mountain of Argentiere.

13 The rivers of Ybaette and Sure.

5 The mountain which divides the vallies of Stured and Gellas, and the st of St. Etienne or Lines, St. Martin or Lantosque, Tende or Roye.

6 Roche Barbe on the boundaries of the Republic of Geneva—if any communes, habitations or portion of the territories of the said communes, were behind the line of the boundaries above mentioned, they shall continue to make a part of the territory of the French Republic, without affecting the present article.

7 The King of Sardinia engages not to permit the emigrants or exiled of the French Republic to remain within his kingdoms; he may nevertheless retain in his service, emigrants from the departments of Mount Blanc and of Maritime Alps, as long as they do not give cause of complaint by their undertakings and mal services tending to affect the internal safety of the Republic.

8 The King of Sardinia renounces all personal action which he might exercise against the French Republic for anterior causes to this time.

9. There shall be concluded between the two powers a treaty of commerce upon an equitable basis; and such as shall inform to the French nation advantages at least equal to those enjoyed by the nations most favoured in the kingdom of Sardinia, in the mean time all communications and commercial matters shall be re-established.

10. The King of Sardinia engages to grant an amnesty to those of his subjects who have been prosecuted for their political opinions—all suits that are commenced on that account, as well as the judgements that may be obtained thereon, are abolished—all their property, real and personal, or the value of them if they have been sold shall be restored without delay. It shall be lawful for them to dispose of the same, to return and remain within the kingdom of Sardinia, or to quit them.

11 The French Republic, and his Majesty the King of Sardinia engages, to give up all sequestration revenue or forfeited property, confiscated, detained or sold, from the citizens or subjects of the other power, on account of the present war, and to admit them respectively to exercise legally the actions or rights which may appertain to them.

12 All the prisoners respectively taken, shall be delivered within one month from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, on payment of the debts which they may have contracted during their captivity.

The sick and wounded shall continue to be taken care of in the respective hospitals,—they shall be delivered on their recovery.

13 Neither of the contracting powers, shall grant a passage through its territories, to the troops of another power.

14 Besides the fortresses of Coni, Ceva and Tortona, and of the territory which the troops of the Republic now do or are to occupy—they shall have possession of the fortresses of Exiles, Asiete, Suze, Borette, Chateau, Dauphin, and Alexandria—to which last place Valence shall be substituted, should the General in Chief of the French Republic prefer it.

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17. The fortifications of Brianeon and Suze, as well as the intrenchments erected above this town, shall be demolished and destroyed at the expence of his Sardinian Majesty, under the inspection of commissaries appointed for that purpose by the Executive Directory.

The King of Sardinia shall not erect or repair any fortifications on this part of the frontiers.

18 The artillery of the occupied places whose destruction is not stipulated by the present treaty, may be employed in the service of the Republic; but it shall be restored with the places, and at the same time, to his Sardinian Majesty; the warlike stores and provisions which may be found in them may be used for the service of the French Republic without return.

19. The French troops shall enjoy a free passage thro' the dominions of the King of Sardinia to transport themselves into the interior parts of Italy and return therefrom.

20. The King of Sardinia accepts from henceforth the mediation of the French Republic, definitively to terminate the differences which have long subsisted between his majesty and the republic of Genoa, and decree upon their respective pretensions.

21. Conformably to the 6th article of the treaty concluded at the Hague, the 27th Floreal, of the 3d year, the Batavian Republic is comprehended in the present treaty, there shall be peace and amity between that Republic and the King of Sardinia. All things shall be restored between them on the footing they were previous to the last wars.

22. The King of Sardinia, shall cause to be disavowed by his ministers near the French Republic, the proceedings against the last French Ambassador.

23. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratification exchanged within one month from the signing of the present treaty.

Done and concluded at Paris, the 16th Floreal, 4 year of the French Republic, one and indivisible, answering to the 5th May, 1796

(Signed) CHARLES DELACROIX
LE CHEVALIER DE REVEL,
LE CHEVALIER TONSO.

May 20.

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The number *killed off* by suicide, in consequence of insuring during the last lottery, is estimated at two hundred and seventy.

The contraction of the limbs of a well known lady of quality and the stroke recently experienced on her whole system, is attributed, by her physicians, to the immoderate application of rouge and white lead to her skin.

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4. That the young King shall marry her granddaughter.

These demands, the Autocratrix says, are so moderate, and so consistent with the relations of Peace and Amity between neighbouring nations, that she will call God and posterity to witness, that the guilt of involving the two nations in war, lies upon his head;—and she will make a holy appeal to the Divinity, and to all the Sovereigns of Europe, upon the justice of her cause.

JEWISH CUSTOM RELAXED

According to some of the Foreign Gazettes, a singular revolution is about to take place in the customs of the Jews in Italy. Great numbers of that people having lately shewn a considerable inattention to the ceremonies and practices of their religion, as equally inconvenient and unprofitable; their Rabbies have endeavoured to make a virtue of necessity. They have therefore, called a general synod at Florence, consisting of a number of Rabbies, deputed from Modena, Mantua, and other cities in Italy, and where the Jews have schools.

After a conference of ten days, they have determined to reform their customs in several particulars; among others that to prevent hindrance of business, the sabbath shall not be observed on the Saturday, but the Sunday; that the Jews shall be allowed to shave their beards, and eat pork; and that they shall be permitted to traffic during their rest days.

WINCHESTER, July 2.

Friday evening last arrived in this town, Henry Moss, aged 42 years, born a free Negro in one of the lower counties of this State, who is now as fair as any white man, except a few black spots on his face, hands and feet. The wool on his head is bedding, and where it has disappeared hair supplies the place thereof—and in every other part of his body, where wool generally appears on the sable race, there is now hair. This wonderful change began to take place about four years since, and first appeared at the root of his finger nails. He carries certificates with him to prove his having been born black, how long he continued in that state, when the change commenced how it progressed, &c. and some gentlemen of this town and neighbourhood, who went through curiosity to see him, were convinced that he is the same Henry Moss that belonged to the Virginia line during the late war, that he was at that time as black as any Negro, and that he officiated as a waiter to Col. John Neville. We think it necessary to add, that his father was a real black, and his mother a dark mola to.

During his residence here, which was from the evening of Friday the 24th inst. until Tuesday morning last, he was visited by some hundreds of people, who could not refrain from expressing their surprize and astonishment at the wonderful change which the Almighty Hand of Omnipotence has wrought in him.

The generality of persons who went to see him, made him a small present.

He is now on his way to Philadelphia.

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We understand that the President was at Alexandria yesterday, and dined with the citizens of that place, who commemorated the declaration of Independence.

The Lottery, No. 2. for the improvement of the city of Washington, commenced drawing yesterday, the memorable 4th of July, and will continue to draw on Saturdays and Mondays, weekly, until further notice.

BALTIMORE, July 13.

Yesterday arrived, the brig Harriet, Capt. Atkinson, from Cape Francois, 15 days.

Capt. Atkinson, informs that a few days before he sailed, a fleet of five sail arrived from Brest, commanded by Citizen Simon, late of the Medusa, who was on board Le Vengeance, of 50 guns. Three of the squadron were armed en flute, and captured on their passage three British transports, and a Portuguese vessel also, which they destroyed. They also took a Bermudian sloop, from Turk's Island, for Barbadoes, with despatches, and finding her a fast sailor, they manned her, and sent her for the Cape; but unfortunately run on Abrohlo bank, and was lost; the crew was saved and carried into Turks-Island, the Governor of which pressed the schooner Willing Maid, Capt. Howe, of Boston, and sent her to the Cape, with the prisoners to be exchanged.

Great preparations were making at the Cape for some

State;" for in most other quarters of the State, and the western parts in particular, they are so miserably contaminated, many of them, with the same criminal *idea*, that they are little sensible of the calamities they lie under, and consequently are not "*so perfectly sensible of the infatuated enthusiasm of the Quakers.*" as therein to see "*the present alarm in the minds of the people.*"

5thly. It ought not to be omitted, that this presentment is not the sole evidence of superior penetration and discernment in the citizens of *Perquimans County*; for it is in the laws of North-Carolina we discover that light which is not elsewhere to be found among all the codes of law, or history ancient and modern. It has always been a great difficulty with nations possessing slaves, to avoid the evil of freed men, which was never fully remedied but by the laws of North Carolina. There are always found deeply implanted in human nature certain propensities, bordering on enthusiasm itself, most commonly expressed by the terms humanity and gratitude.—These propensities have not been undiscoverable in some instances even in slave holders, and are ever prompting them (in cases of remarkable fidelity and eminent services of their slaves) to perpetrate the crime of manumission; but in North Carolina a remedial law has been provided, whereby any slave so manumitted may be committed to gaol by a justice, on complaint of a freeholder, and after a certain number of days confinement may be sold at public vendue, and the money be divided between the treasury and such freeholder. Yet even this salutary law would most certainly have been repealed and lost before this time, had it not been for the citizens of *Perquimans County*. Indeed it is a fact no longer to be concealed, that there is not virtue enough in the courts and justices of most other parts of the State to put so salutary a law into execution; so that the whole weight of the public welfare now lies upon the court and grand jury of *Perquimans County*. How happy then is it for mankind, that they are endowed with the power of punishing for crimes that "*are impossible to be discovered.*"

It has been objected, that the resolutions of the grand jury upon the massacres in the West Indies are not perfectly correct; that the massacres there actully preceded, and were not, as represented, "in consequence of emancipation." This indeed may be a little incorrect as to order of time; but then there can be no doubt but the grand jury were "perfectly sensible" that the slaves then well knew they were going shortly to be emancipated, if they did not rise; so that in substance it was nearly the same thing: and no doubt the grand jury wisely foresaw, if the slaves in the West Indies massacred all the whites, barely because they knew they were going to be emancipated, that they would certainly perpetrate more dreadful massacres upon the inhabitants of North-Carolina, if they were not shortly appeased by an exemplary punishment of the Quakess, who have actually emancipated all their own slaves, and have raised "private funds" to promote the emancipation of others.

And lastly, when it is considered, that the grand jury of *Perquimans County* have presented, that the slaves in North-Carolina are upon the point of laying waste the country with fire and sword, and massacreing the white people, merely because they are likely very shortly to be emancipated; that the Quakers, who could never be induced to fight on any occasion, are the head and instigators of this enterprize; and that this is clearly deduced from the grand jury's "perfect sensibility" of the "infatuated enthusiasm of the Quakers," there is a solid foundation to hope that the court and grand jury of *Perquimans County* will very soon be capable of detecting and punishing not only those crimes that are "*impossible to be discovered,*" but those also that are impossible to be committed.

European Intelligence,

Received by the Ship Briseis, Capt Breath, arrived at New York on Friday last, in 40 Days from Bourdeaux:

HAGUE, April 26.

YESTERDAY a note was received from the Portuguese Minister containing the thanks of his Court for the assistance afforded to a Portuguese ship, and expressing a wish that nothing may interrupt the harmony between our Republic and that Kingdom. Portugal, therefore, by this act, may be considered as having acknowledged the new government of our Republic.

PARIS, 23d Floreal, May 19.

Yesterday the Council of Five Hundred ratified the Treaty with Sardinia. The Council of Ancients are employed in the examination of the Treaty.

7th Prairial, May 26.

TREATY of PEACE between the FRENCH REPUBLIC and the KING of SARDINIA.

THE French Republic and his Majesty the King of Sardinia, equally animated with the desire of concluding a happy peace, and of finishing the war that now divides their love, appointed, the Executive Directory in the name of the French Republic, Citizen Charles De Lacroix, Minister of the External Relations, and his Majesty the King of Sardinia, M. M. Chevalier de Reval and de Tonso, to treat in their names the conditions requisite to re-establish and consolidate good harmony between the two powers, who after having exchanged their respective powers, have agreed to the following articles.

1. There shall be peace, friendship and good understanding, between the French Republic and the King of Sardinia—all hostilities shall cease between the two powers, from the time of the passing of the present treaty.

2. The King of Sardinia revokes all adherence or consent given by him either openly or privately to the coalesced powers against the French Republic to all treaties of alliance, either offensive or defensive, which may have been concluded with any power. He shall not furnish any contingents in men or in money to any power at war against France, under any title or denomination whatever.

The King of Sardinia renounces purely and simply for ever, for himself his successors, and assigns, in favour of the French Republic to all the rights that he may have on Savoy, the counties of Nice, Tende and Brasil.

4. The boundaries between the kingdom of Sardinia and the departments of the French Republic, shall be established by a line drawn from the posts nearest to the side of Piedmont, the heights and platforms of the mountains and other places hereafter mentioned, and also the intermadiate height and platforms, viz. beginning at the point where the frontiers of the late Faucigny Jois, the dukedom of Aoste and Valais, to the extent of Glacier or Cursed Mounts.

1. The summit of the Alps to the east of Colmayor.

2. Little St. Bernard and the hospital which is situated thereon.

3. The summits of Mount Alban, Col de Creauce, and Mount Mercean.

4. In turning a little to the south, the summits of Celen and Caval.

5. The great Mount Cenis, and the hospital which is situated on the south of the Lake.

6. Little Mount Cenis.

7. The summits that separate the valley of Bardonache from Valderpties.

8. Mount Geodveve.

9. The summits which separate the valley of Quiero from those of Candois.

10. The Mount of Cifo.

11. The Col Maurin.

12. The Mountain of Argentiere.

13. The rivers of Ybaette and Sure.

5. The mountain which divide the vallies of Stured and Gesse, and those of St. Etienne or Tines, St. Martin or Lezzubie, Teude or Roye.

6. Roche Barbe on the boundaries of the Republic of Geneva—if any communes, habitations or portion of the territories of the said communes, were behind the line of the boundaries above mentioned, they shall continue to make a part of the territory of the French Republic, without affecting the present article.

7. The King of Sardinia engages not to permit the emigrants or exiled of the French Republic to remain within his kingdom; he may nevertheless retain in his service, emigrants from the departments of Mount Blanc and of Maritime Alps, as long as they do not give cause of complaint by their undertakings and manœuvres tending to affect the internal safety of the Republic.

8. The King of Sardinia renounces all personal action which he might exercise against the French Republic for anterior causes to this time.

9. There shall be concluded between the two powers a treaty of commerce upon an equitable basis; and such as shall insure to the French nation advantages at least equal to those enjoyed by the nations most favoured in the kingdom of Sardinia, in the mean time all communications and commercial matters shall be re established.

10. The King of Sardinia engages to grant an amnesty to those of his subjects who have been prosecuted for their political opinions—all suits that are commenced on that account, as well as the judgments that may be obtained thereon, are abolished—all their property, real and personal, or the value of them if they have been sold shall be restored without delay. It shall be lawful for them to dispose of the same, to return and remain within the kingdom of Sardinia, or to quit them.

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17. The fortifications of Brunette and Suze, as well as the intrenchments erected above this town, shall be demolished and destroyed at the expence of his Sardinian Majesty, under the inspection of commissaries appointed for that purpose by the Executive Directory.

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Done and concluded at Paris, the 26th Floreal, 4th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible, answering to the 15th May, 1796.

(Signed) CHARLES DELACROIX
LE CHEVALIER DE REVEL,
LE CHEVALIER TONSO.

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Great preparations were making at the Cape for some

secret expedition; vaſt quantities of warlike ſtores had been landed from time to time by the French. Cape Nicholas Mole was thought to be the object of the enterprize, at which place, it is ſaid, there are now 7000 troops.

General Ferland had inveſted Port Bo[illegible], which he expected to reduce. The Britiſh had made two attempts to relieve the fort, but had failed in both—the ſuccours being intercepted, were made priſoners by the French. From the appearance of things, much blood would be ſhed, this ſummer, in that ill fated iſland.

An American brig with about 70 horſes (probably from Norfolk) bound to the Mole, by miſtake went into Port-de Paix and was immediately taken poſſeſſion of by a few citizens. The horſes were expected at the Cape the day the Harriot ſailed.

The Toulon Diviſion, conſiſting of 7 ſail of the line and a number of frigates, were hourly expected to arrive.

A Spaniſh fleet had arrived at port St. Domingo about ten days before the Harriot left the Cape.

It was ſaid, that the Meduſa and La Renommee frigates were to ſail on a cruiſe in a few days.

The French in general were in high ſpirits.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.

Intelligence from Martinico announces, that the forces with which the Engliſh promiſed themſelves the conqueſt of the Windward Iſlands, are about to ſail for St. Domingo, with inſtructions to co-operate in the reduction of Leogane entirely under their direction. The troops were hourly expected at the Mole, were they are without doubt, ere this arrived ere this. They may poſſibly poſſeſs themſelves of the coaſts, but the interior of the country will never be in their poſſeſſion; and they will be expoſed, by the meaſure they have taken, to the mortifying tale of rendering uſeleſs all forces ſent to the Antilles.

Gaz. Franc.

WALPOLE, July 12.

UJALDE

"For ſome I ſaw died of love and ſome run mad
"And ſome with deſperate hands themſelves have ſlain."

On Saturday evening, the 2d of July, at Acton in this vicinity, Joſeph Baker, a youth of eighteen years of age, not in the courſe of nature, nor by his own hand. He commenced of a young woman in the vicinity, he addreſſed, and was rejected by her. Deſperate at the diſappointment of the wiſhes of a heart, unfortunately too ſuſceptible, he communicated to the object of his affection, and to a few of his companions his intention to abridge life, no longer glittering, them to be of ſome & importunity to execute the work of death. He loaded a muſket and perpetrated prematurely.

Thus ſhe victim Religion and ſeduce the unhallowed deed, ye Pity weep, & ever the freely ſhed tear and meditation inquires why the noble Agents to mean ſhould be ſometimes perverted, and temptation to violate a law of being, which none, but the Creator may take away.

HANOVER, July 11.

The Execution of Thomas Powers, who was condemned to be hanged the 7th inſt. is deferred by a REPRIEVE for 21 days;—he will probably be executed on the 28th inſtant.

IN B. A. V. A *Concourſe of both Sexes* aſſembled upon this occaſion, from all quarters, anticipating the pleaſure of *novel* amuſements;—but what was the diſappointment, on the News of the *Reprieve*.

A Wit preſent, noticing the *drop fallen* countenance of the *Multitude*, obſerved, that inſtead of the *Reprieve* of the poor *Priſoner*, he ſhould have thot they were ALL *to be Hanged*. However, the *Innkeepers* knickered in their ſleeves, and piped the *Punch bowl*, and each went his way in better *ſpirits*, though "with a flea in his ear."—"I ſuppoſe the concourſe will be much greater—*next time he is hanged*;—as many more would have gone, but they thought not to ſee him die—*but once*.]

SALEM, July 20.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Newbury-Port, to the Editor hereof, dated July 21, 1796.

"Yeſterday Capt. Seward arrived here in nine days from Bermuda, who informs that the buſineſs of privateering is almoſt over—only three cruizers were out, and they were gone for Halifax. The inhabitants were determined that no American property ſhould be ſold, as they were afraid their private effects would be attached for indemnification. A cargo belonging to this town, now there, was prevented, from being ſold."

BOSTON, July 23.

FROM ALICANT, MAY 10, 1796.

The cloud which lately obſcured the negociations between the United States and Algiers, is entirely diſſipated. A letter from one of the firſt houſes in Alicant ſays, "Our ſubſequent letter will adviſe you, of the final ſettlement between the United States and the Regency of Algiers. All veſſels for here are now ſafe."

NEWPORT, July 25.

Advices by the late Arrival at New-York from Bourdeaux, ſay that the King of Sweden has received the Dutch Ambaſſador at Stockholm, and has acknowledged the new Dutch Conſtitution—that the Neapolitan army, under Paris Dates of 25th May, is ſtated to have been totally defeated at Codogno; and the Queen's Regiment almoſt cut to Pieces—that no Action had taken Place on the Rhine—and that the Britiſh Parliament was diſſolved the 20th May.

A Gentleman arrived at Baltimore from Cape Francois, which he left the 23d June, informs, that an Aviſo belonging to Admiral Richeri's Fleet, arrived at the Cape the ſame Day, which announced that the Fleet might be hourly expected, being but a few Hours ſail behind, with 25,000 Troops—That General Rochambeau with 20,000 Men had marched againſt the Mole, and that the Black General Rigaud, with 20,000 Men had marched againſt Port au Prince, their ſucceſs had not tranſpired—and that St. Marc, not being well fortified was evacuated by the Engliſh.

The Ship Nancy, Capt. Foreſt is arrived at New-York, in 45 Days from Newry, with 450 Paſſengers.

A Correſpondent, actuated by good Wiſhes for the Happineſs and Welfare of his Fellow Citizens, begs Leave to ſuggeſt for their Conſideration, whether it is not an indiſpenſible and obligatory Duty *(particularly upon thoſe delegated by the Town to inſpect into ſuch Matters)* to remove, or through the Officers legally authorized for ſaid Purpoſes, cauſe to be removed, thoſe public Nuiſances which evidently have a Tendency to deſtroy the Health, and even Lives of our Fellow Citizens, viz the ſtagnant Waters and Filth contained in the Ciſterns of decayed Diſtill Houſes about the Town; which has remained in them for Years—producing an offenſive Effluvia that impregnates the Air and renders it infectious; conſequently injurious to the Health of the Inhabitants, particularly at the preſent Seaſon of the Year. Is it not, Fellow Citizens, a Conſideration of infinite Importance, and worthy ſerious Attention; that of uſing our united Endeavours to preſerve the moſt valuable Enjoyment of Health?—Indeed it is a fortunate Circumſtance, that we do not have to grieve a Degree of Mortality experienced in the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia; otherwiſe may it not with Propriety be ſaid, that in all Probability, long ere this we ſhould have realized (occaſioned from theſe Nuiſance) the deſolating Ravages of the like peſtilential and malignant Fever, which deſtroyed ſo many of the Inhabitants in thoſe Cities; which melancholy Cataſtrophe was by many eminent Phyſicians principally attributed to ſimilar Cauſes. Painful indeed is the Reflection to the ſuſceptible Mind, in lamenting the Loſs Society has ſuſtained, in thoſe ſize of Characters that have fallen Victims to its direful Influence. And is it not probable that in the [illegible] of the Return of Heat with theſe Cities, operating upon ſuch ſickly Places as the old Ciſterns, that we inevitably muſt experience the pernicious Effluvia of their evaporating Exhalations.—I deſire Fellow-Citizens, your Deliberation upon the Hint thus offered, with all Deference, for your Conſideration, and doubt not your ready Acquieſcence to the abſolute Neceſſity of having the Town properly cleanſed from the like Nuiſances.—The Expence is but trifling, when priced in Competition with the Riſque of being deprived of the moſt precious of Enjoyments—Health.—Beſides the Conſequences of Neglect may be conſidered as a heavy Tax upon the Town; becauſe a ſmall Proportion of thoſe Charges which are appropriated to the ſatisfying the reaſonable Demands of the Faculty would in a great Meaſure if not probable, remedy the Evil. Then ſhall we enjoy the Luxury of that Salubrity of Air, natural to our healthy and delightful Iſland.

DIED]—At Middletown, on this Iſland, the firſt Inſt. Mr. JONATHAN CUCKLESHALL, in the 68th Year of his Age.

BY AUTHORITY.

DON JOSEPH IGNATIUS DE VIAR, Conſul-General and *Charge des Affaires* from his Catholic Majeſty, to the United States of *America*, &c.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WHEREAS Permiſſions have been granted by my Predeceſſor to carry Flour, and other Proviſions to the *Havanna*, which the Holders of them have not yet thought proper to put in Execution: And whereas that Trade has lately been ſtopped by Royal Order: Now, therefore, this is to make known, that no Veſſel which may be cleared out from the United States, after the Date of this Publication, and proceeding under the ſaid Permiſſions, will be admitted to an Entry at the ſaid Port of *Havanna*, agreeable to an official Communication made to me by the Intendant of ſaid Port, dated the 21ſt Ult. in Virtue of which I give this public Notice.

Philadelphia, July 12, 1796

Conſulate-Office, Newport, Rhode Iſland,
the 21ſt Day of July, 1796.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, July 25.

ENTERED, *from*

Ship Polly, Norris, St. Domingo
Brig Columbia, [illegible], Havanna
Sloop Ranger, Allen, St. Thomas's
—— Friendſhip, Peterſon, New York
—— Chance, Langley, St. Mary's
Schooner Nancy, Taylor, Providence
—— Induſtry, Preble, Frenchmans Bay
Sloop Aurora, Brown, New York

CLEARED, *for*

Sloop Peggy, Carver, Norfolk
—— King Sun, Davenport, New York
—— Spec, Smith, Ditto
—— Friendſhip, Peterſon, Ditto
Schooner Induſtry, Preble, Charleſton

THE undeſigned Proprietors in the Town Plot of Lands, purchaſed of Col. JOHN HENRY LYDIUS, in the Year 1761, think it will be greatly advantageous to thoſe intereſted therein, to call the ſaid Proprietors together in their reſpective Towns, then and there appoint Committees to meet thoſe from other Places on the Tenth Day of Auguſt next at Newport, to take into Conſideration ſuch Matters and Things as may be then laid before them relative to ſaid Lands.

HENRY SHERBURNE,
JOHN ANTHONY
OLIVER R. WARNER, } *Proprietors.*

State of Rhode Iſland.
Newport, July 21, 1796.

A PERSON, who is a Muſician by Profeſſion, would be glad to find Employment for a few Months in Newport—he will undertake to give Leſſons on the Violin, and to accompany the Piano or Harpſichord with that Inſtrument.—He alſo teaches the Principles of Muſick, and copies or prepares it for different Inſtruments, on very reaſonable Terms.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport July 26, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

A capital Horſe, free from Fault,

Vice, or Blemiſh; of the beſt Colour, Age, Gait, and Properties.—He is inferior to no Horſe in the State for the Saddle; has alſo been uſed in the Harneſs—and is parted with for no other Reaſon, than the Owner's having no farther Uſe for him.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, July 25, 1796.

THEATRE.

NEWPORT.

On Wedneſday Evening, July 27, 1796,
Will be preſented,

A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT,

ACT I.—Surpriſing Equilibriums on the

WIRE,

By Mr. DURANG.

Who will play on the Violin, Chicheons, Union Pipes, and echoed by Birds, beats a Drum, a curious Manœuvre with a Hoop and Glaſs, goes through the Manual Exerciſe, &c. &c.

Clown to the Wire, Mr. Tompkins.

ACT II.—A HORNPIPE—by Mr. DURANG.

ACT III.—A Pantomimical Ballet, called the

TWO PHILOSOPHERS;

OR,

The MERRY GIRL.

With Muſic adapted to the Piece.

Obadiah Prim,	Mr. Tompkins,
Simon Pure,	Mr. Durang,
Landlord,	Mr. Roberts,
The Merry Girl,	Mrs. Tompkins.

In which will be introduced A SONG, by Mr. DURANG.—Called,

A Diſh of all Sorts—or, *Every Man to his own Tavern*,

ACT IV.—Mr. Durang, in Character of Harlequin, will tumble on the

SLACK ROPE;

And will do a Variety of Things too tedious to inſert.

Pirate, Mr. Tompkins.

ACT V.—To which will be added, a new Pantomime *(never performed here)*—Called,

HARLEQUIN ANIMATION;

OR THE

WITCHES FROLIC.

With new Muſic, Scenery, Machinery, and Decorations.

Harlequin,	Mr. Durang,
Don Pirolo,	Mr. Roberts,
Dunderpate Diſmal,	Mr. Tompkins,

Witches, by the Company.

Enchantreſs,	Mrs. Tompkins,
Columbine,	Mrs. Durang,

ACT VI.

To which will be added, a perſpicuous Exhibition in Tranſparency.—Called,

ITALIAN CHINOISE.

Wherein, by the Power of Light and Shade, will be diſplayed a

SEA-ENGAGEMENT,

Between AMERICAN Veſſels, and ALGERINES.

In the Courſe of which, a SHIP-WRECK; the Sailors hoiſting the Waves: Some drowned, others deſtroyed by Sharks—

To be followed by a grand Proceſſion of NEPTUNE and AMPHITRITE in a Car, Attended by *Mermaids*, and *Orion* on the Dolphin's Back.

☞ Tickets, and Places in the Boxes, to be had at the Box Office, under the Theatre, from Ten o'Clock 'till One, and from Three all the Evening.

The Doors will be opened at Half paſt Six, and the Curtain drawn up exactly at Eight o'Clock.

Boxes 6s. Pit 3s. and Gallery 2s. 6d.

Doctor *SINCLAIR,*

SURGEON, AND DENTIST,

TAKES this Method to inform the Public, That he has arrived in this Town, where he propoſes ſtaying only 3 or 4 Days.—Any Perſon who will favour him with their Commands, in the Line of his Profeſſion, he flatters himſelf, will be perfectly ſatisfied.

He has with him a TINCTURE, for cleaning and beautifying the Teeth, and likewiſe excellent TEETH-POWDER.

D. Sinclair has a Room at Mr. HAZARD's Boarding-Houſe, in the Back-ſtreet, Corner of the Ferry-wharf Lane.

Newport, July 25, 1796.

Watches, Hoſiery, & Ribbons.

AN elegant Aſſortment of Gold, Enamel'd, Silver, and Gilt, Engliſh and French WATCHES; a large Quantity of Silk and Cotton Hoſe—with a complete Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable Sattin and plain Engliſh RIBBONS, both Silk and Cap—for Sale, by Wholeſale, at Mrs. HAZARD's Boarding Houſe.

N. B. The Perſon who has them, wiſhes to inform the Merchants that he ſtays here only Three Days.

Newport, July 25, 1796.

For BOSTON,
The SCHOONER JAY,
Capt. SMITH,

Will ſail the laſt of this Week, or the Beginning of next.—For Freight apply to the Maſter on board, at Major Handy's Wharf, or at the Houſe of Mr. Richard Woodman.

Newport, July 25, 1796.

To be Sold by

THOMAS PECKHAM.

THIRTY Pounds of clean new TURNIP SEED.

Newport, July 26.

secret expedition; viz quantities of warlike ſtores had been landed from time to time by the French. Cape Nichola Mole was thought to be the object of the enterprize, at which place, it is ſaid, there are now 7000 troops.

General Touſard had inveſted fort Bompard, which he expected to reduce. The Britiſh had made two attempts to relieve the fort, but had failed in both—the ſuccours being intercepted, were made priſoners by the French. From the appearance of things, much blood would be ſhed, this ſummer, in that ill fated iſland.

An American brig, with about 70 horſes (probably from Norfolk) bound to the Mole, by miſtake went into Port-de Paix and was immediately taken poſſeſſion of by a few citizens. The horſes were expected at the Cape the day the Harriot ſailed.

The Toulon Diviſion, conſiſting of 7 ſail of the line and a number of frigates, were hourly expected to arrive.

A Spaniſh fleet had arrived at port St. Domingo about ten days before the Harriot left the Cape.

It was ſaid, that the Meduſa and La Renommee frigates were to ſail on a cruiſe in a few days.

The French in general were in high ſpirits.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.

Intelligence from Martinico announces, that the forces with which the Engliſh promiſed themſelves the conqueſt of the Windward Iſlands, are about to ſail for St. Domingo; which ſtood they entertain the expectation of reducing entirely under their dominion. They are momentarily expected at the Mole, were they are without doubt, actually arrived ere this. They may poſſibly poſſeſs themſelves of the coaſts, but the interior of the country will never be in their poſſeſſion; and they will be expoſed by the meaſure they have taken, to the mortifying caſe of rendering uſeleſs all forces ſent to the Antilles.

Cour. Franc.

WALPOLE, July 12.

SUICIDE

"For ſome have died for love and ſome run mad
"And ſome with deſperate hands themſelves have ſlain."

On Saturday evening, the 2d of July, at Alſtead in this vicinity, Joel Baker, a youth of eighteen; died, not in the courſe of nature, nor by his own hand. Enamoured of a young woman in the vicinity, he addreſſed, and was rejected by her. Deſperate at the diſappointment of the wiſhes of a heart, unfortunately too ſuſceptible, he communicated to the object of his affection, and to a few of his companions his intention to abridge a life, no longer glad ſome. Their unbelief gave him time & opportunity to execute the work of death. He loaded a muſket—and periſhed prematurely.

Though the voice of Religion muſt cenſure the unhallowed deed, yet Pity weeps over the frenzy of paſſion and reaſon inquires why the nobleſt gifts to men ſhould be ſometimes perverted, and tempt him to violate a law of being, which none, but its Creator may take away.

HANOVER, July 11.

The Execution of Thomas Powers, who was condemned to be hanged the 7th inſt. is deferred by a REPRIEVE for 21 days;—he will probably be executed on the 28th inſtant.

[N. B. A vaſt *Concourſe of both Sexes* aſſembled upon this occaſion, from all quarters, anticipating the pleaſure of *novel* amuſement;—but what was the diſappointment, on the News of the *Reprieve*.

A Wit preſent, noticing the *chop fallen* countenance of the *Multitude*; obſerved, that inſtead of the *Reprieve of the poor Priſoner*, he ſhould have tho't they were ALL *to be hanged*. However, the *Innkeepers* ſnickered in their ſleeves, and plied the *Punch bowl*, till each went his way in better *ſpirits*, though "with a flea in his ear."—'Tis ſuppoſed the concourſe will be much greater—*next time he is hanged*;—as many more would have gone, but they thought not to ſee him die—*but once*.]

SALEM, July 22.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Newbury-Port, to the Editor hereof dated July 21, 1796.

"Yeſterday Capt. Seward arrived here in nine days from Bermuda, who informs that the buſineſs of privateering is almoſt over—only three cruiſers were out, and they were gone for Halifax. The inhabitants were determined that no American property ſhould be ſold, as they were afraid their private eſtates would be attached for indemnification. A cargo belonging to this town, now there, was prevented, from being ſold."

BOSTON, July 23.

FROM ALICANT, MAY 10, 1796.

The cloud which lately obſcured the negociations between the United States and Algiers, is entirely diſſipated: A letter from one of the firſt houſes in Alicant ſays, "Our ſubſequent letter will adviſe you, of the final ſettlement between the United States and the Regency of Algiers. All veſſels for here are now ſafe."

NEWPORT, July 26.

Advices by the late Arrival at New-York from Bourdeaux, ſay that the King of Sweden has received the Dutch Ambaſſador at Stockholm, and has acknowledged the new Dutch Conſtitution—that the Neapolitan army, under Paris Dates of 25th May, is ſtated to have been totally defeated at Codogno; and the Queen's Regiment almoſt cut to Pieces—that no Action had taken Place on the Rhine—and that the Britiſh Parliament was diſſolved the 20th May.

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DIED]—At Middletown, on this Iſland, the 21ſt Inſt. Mr. JONATHAN COGGESHALL, in the 68th Year of his Age.

BY AUTHORITY.

Don JOSEPH IGNATIUS DE VIAR, Conſul-General and *Charge des Affaires* from his Catholic Majeſty, to the United States of *America*, &c.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

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Philadelphia, July 12, 1796.

Conſular-Office, Newport, Rhode Iſland, the 21ſt Day of July, 1796.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, July 25.

ENTERED,	*from*
Ship Polly, Norris,	St. Domingo
Brig Columbia, Snell,	Havanna
Sloop Ranger, Allin,	St. Thomas's
—— Friendſhip, Peterſon,	New York
—— Chance, Langley,	St. Mary's
Schooner Nancy, Taylor,	Providence
—— Induſtry, Preble,	Frenchmans Bay
Sloop Aurora, Brown,	New York
CLEARED,	*for*
Sloop Peggy, Carver,	Norfolk
—— King Sun, Davenport,	New York
—— Spec, Smith,	Ditto
—— Friendſhip, Peterſon,	Ditto
Schooner Induſtry, Preble,	Charleſton

THE undersigned Proprietors in the Townſhips of Lands, purchaſed of Col. JOHN HENRY LYDIUS, in the Year 1761, think it will be greatly advantageous to thoſe intereſted therein, to call the ſaid Proprietors together in their reſpective Towns, then and there appoint Committees to meet thoſe from other Places on the Tenth Day of Auguſt next at Newport, to take into Conſideration ſuch Matters and Things as may be then laid before them relative to ſaid Lands.

HENRY SHERBURNE,
JOHN ANTHONY,
OLIVER R. WARNER, } *Proprietors.*

State of Rhode Iſland,
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A PERSON, who is a Muſician by Profeſſion, would be glad to find Employment for a few Months in Newport—he will undertake to give Leſſons on the Violin, and to accompany the Piano or Harpſichord with that Inſtrument.——He alſo teaches the Principles of Muſick, and copies or prepares it for different Inſtruments, on very reaſonable Terms.—Inquire of the Printer.

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A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT,

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By Mr. DURANG.

Who will play on the Violin, Chichicoes, Union Pipes, and echoed by Birds, beats a Drum, a curious Manœuvre with a Hoop and Glaſs, goes through the Manual Exerciſe, &c &c.

Clown to the Wire, Mr. Tompkins.

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ACT III.—A Pantomimical Ballet, called the

TWO PHILOSOPHERS;
OR,
The MERRY GIRL.

With Muſic adapted to the Piece.

Obadiah Prim,	Mr. Tompkins,
Simon Pure,	Mr. Durang,
Landlord,	Mr. Roberts,
The Merry Girl,	Mrs. Tompkins.

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And will do a Variety of Things too tedious to inſert.

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With new Muſic, Scenery, Machinery, and Decorations.

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Newport, July 26, 1796.

Watches, Hoſiery, & Ribbons.

AN elegant Aſſortment of Gold, Enamell'd, Silver, and Gilt, Engliſh and French WATCHES; a large Quantity of Silk and Cotton Hoſe—with a complete Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable Sattin and plain Engliſh Ribbons, both Silk and Cap—for Sale, by Wholeſale, at Mrs. HAZARD's Boarding-Houſe.

N. B. The Perſon who has them, wiſhes to inform the Merchants, that he ſtays here only Three Days.

Newport July 26, 1796.

For BOSTON,
The SCHOONER JAY,
Captain SMITH,

Will ſail the laſt of this Week, or the Beginning of next.——For Freight apply to the Maſter on board, at Major Handy's Wharf, or at the Houſe of Mr. Richard Woodman.

Newport, July 25, 1796.

To be Sold, by
THOMAS PECKHAM,

THIRTY Pounds of clean, new TURNIP SEED.

Newport, July 26.

From the HASTY PUDDING:

A Poem in three Cantos.

Written at CHAMBERY, in SAVOY, January 1793.

[*By an* AMERICAN.]

Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci.

He makes a good breakfast who mixes pudding with molasses.

"DELICIOUS grain! whatever form it take,
To roast or boil, to mother or to bake,
In every dish 'tis welcome still to me,
But most, my *Hasty Pudding*, most in thee.

"Let the green *Succata* with thee contend,
Let beans and corn their sweet essences blend,
Let butter drench them in its yellow tide,
And a long slice of bacon grace their side;
Not all the place, how famed for cheese it be,
Can please my palate like a bowl of thee.

"Some talk of *Hoe-Cake*, fair *Virginia's* pride,
Rich *Johnny Cake*, this mouth has often tried,
Both please me well, their virtues much the same;
Alike their fabrick, as alike their fame,
Except in dear *New England*, where the oil
Receives a dash of pum'kin in the boil,
To give it sweetness and improve the taste.
But place them all before me, ton'king hot,
The big, round dumpling, rolling from the pot;
The pudding of the bag, whose quivering breast,
With suet lin'd holds out the *Hasty* feast;
The *Charlotte* brown, within whose crusty sides
A belly full the pulpy apple hides;
The yellow bread, whose face like amber glows,
And all of Indian that the bake-pan knows;
You tempt me not—my fav'rite greets my eyes,
To that lov'd bowl my spoon by instinct flies."

EPITAPH in a Church-Yard.

READER, I've left your world, in which
I had a world to do,
Saving and getting to get rich—
Just such a fool as you.

ANECDOTE.

WHEN General Lincoln went to make peace with the Creek Indians, one of the Chiefs asked him to sit down on a log. It was not long before he was desired to move, and in a few moments to proceed, and the request was repeated, till he found himself at the end of the log. The request was then renewed; to which he made answer, he could move no farther.—"Just so it was with us," answered the tawney Chief, "you have moved us back to the sea, and now ask us to go farther."

To be Sold, by

ROBERT STEVENS,

A HOUSE situated near the Point Bridge, of Four Rooms on a Floor, and an Entry through the same.—If not sold at private Sale, will be sold at Auction, on Thursday 28th Instant.

AT HIS STORE,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest or Hundred Weight,
NANKEENS, by the Bale or Piece.

Irish Linens,	Pitch and Tar, by the Barrel,
Broadcloths,	Corn,
Kerseymeres,	Coarse Salt,
Calimanco,	6 Dozen Seal Skins,
Durants, Lastings,	15 Casks of Spanish Brown,
and Moreens,	Flour, per Barrel.

Newport, July 12, 1796.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

At his Stores, on Mr. NEWTON *and Mr.* LANGLEY'S *Wharves, and at his Shop, on the Point, near the ferry-Wharf.*

Jamaica Spirits, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
West-India and New England RUM by the Hogshead or Barrel,
GIN, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Case,
MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, for Retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
BOHEA TEA, of an excellent Quality, just imported from India, in the Ship John Jay, by the Chest, Half Ditto, Quarter Ditto, or Dozen Pounds,
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
FLOUR, SHIP and CABIN BREAD, by the Barrel, or larger Quantity.

HE has also to sell, on COMMISSION,
PITCH and TAR, by the Barrel.

A BRIG, now on the Stocks, of about 100 Tons Burthen, and may be launched at the shortest Notice.

An excellent Lot of Land on the Main-street, known by the Name of Emery's Corner, with a good Well of Water thereon, will be sold Cheap for Cash. And sundry DWELLING HOUSES, situated in different Parts of the Town.

N. B. He gives the highest Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, July 11, 1796.

FOR SALE,

A Second hand COACH, suitable for a Stage, will accommodate Six Persons; is in Repair, and fit for immediate Use.—For Terms inquire of the Printer.

To be sold by

BENJAMIN HILL,

On Capt. CALEB GARDNER'S *Wharf,*

ABOUT 3000 W^t of excellent SHIP-BREAD, cheap for Cash.

LANDS for SALE,

At Eight Years Credit.

TO BE SOLD,

DIVERS valuable Tracts of LAND, in the State of Virginia, in Patents from one to Twenty Thousand Acres as follows, viz.

(No. of Patents)	No. acres in each.	(County)
One	20 000	*Wyth and Russel.*
One	35 0 0	*Monongalia.*
One	33 000	*Wyth.*
One	24 000	*Bath.*
One	1 000	*Montgomery.*
Six	3 00	*Harrison.*
One	6472	*do.*
One	43 0	*do.*
One	4160	*do.*
Three	40 0	*do.*
Two	2000	*do.*
One	1992	*do.*
One	953	*do.*

THE LANDS are situated in populous and rapidly increasing Counties—and have been located, actually surveyed, and chosen from the best Land in that Counties.

The Titles are directly from the Governor of that State and accompanied by Certificates from Sworn Magistrates and Persons of the first Respectability.—The Climate of those Counties is mild and temperate in Summer and Winter—and agrees perfectly with the Constitution of Persons, who emigrate thither in great Numbers from the Eastern States.

The Lands are situated near and upon navigable and considerable Rivers, by Means of which the Produce of the Country, consisting of Grain, Cotton, Tobacco, &c. &c. may be easily, and cheaply conveyed to the Ocean, and Foreign Shipping.

They will be Sold on the following Terms

All the Lands except those in Harrison County, for One Dollar per Acre, and those in Harrison, for Two Dollars per Acre. Ten per Cent. to be paid down, or within Twelve Months with Interest, to be secured to the Satisfaction of the Owner, or his Attorney—and the Residue payable in eight Years, without Interest to be secured by the Note or Bond of the Purchaser, with sufficient Security.—No Patent will be divided—It must be observed that the Lands have yet been offered for Sale, upon Terms so advantageous, whether considered in Relation to the Quality of the Soil—the Proximity to the Eastern, and Seat of Government, or the indisputable Nature of the Title.

Those Farmers, therefore, and others, who are desirous of forming Companies, and making Provision for their Families at a moderate Expence, may have an Opportunity of doing it in this Instance, on advantageous Terms.

The above Lands are all under *General Warranties* from particular Persons, besides the Patents from the State.

For Particulars, inquire of JOHN LOWELL, jun. Attorney to the Proprietor, at his Office.

Court-street, Boston, May 27 1796

TO BE SOLD,

A genteel convenient Dwelling-House, on the Back Street, and Corner of the Ferry-Wharf Lane, commanding an extensive Prospect of the Harbour, and the adjacent Country.—Has Four Rooms on a Floor, completely furnished with a Wash Room, and other out Buildings—an excellent Cellar, and Well of Water in the Yard, with a good Garden.—For further Particulars, inquire of

ROBERT BRATTLE.

Newport, July 11 1796

To be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On TUESDAY, the 1st Day of September next, at 2 o'Clock, P. M. on the Premises, (if the Weather be fair, if not, the next fair Day)

A Farm, lying in Portsmouth,

with a Dwelling House, and a living Spring thereon, Eight Miles from Newport, on the East Road, containing 30 Acres, belonging to FARKER SHEARMAN.—Also the Stock on said Farm, consisting of Cows, Sheep, Hogs, &c.

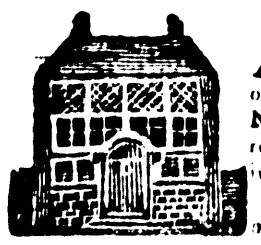
July 11 1796.

THE Subscriber received a Letter, dated May, A. D 1794, from JOHN ROSS, who was then in France, requesting me to write to Mr. James Murrill, who kept a Boarding House, in Ladge-Alley, No 4, Charleston, South Carolina, requesting him to open a Trunk, belonging to said ROSS, then in Possession of said Murrill, for the Purpose of airing his Clothes.—Agreeable to said Letter, I have wrote to Charleston, and can find no such Person; and have also inquired of every Person likely to give any Information concerning him the said Murrill, and can hear nothing of him.—Now if the said James Murrill is alive, and will inform the Subscriber of his Place of Abode, or any Thing concerning said Trunk of Clothes, or any other Person can give any Information to the Subscriber, concerning the said Murrill, will infinitely oblige the Heirs of the said John Ross, deceased, and their very humble Servant, PELEG CRANSTON.

Newport, July 11, 1796

☞ *The Printers in Philadelphia and Charleston are requested to insert the above Advertisement, in their Papers; in doing which, they will perform an Act of Benevolence to an infirm old Aunt.*

TO BE SOLD,



A Large commodious HOUSE, in one of the pleasantest Situations in Newport.—It has lately been repaired, painted and papered, and is fit for a genteel Family. A large Garden, Store, Stabling, and many desirable Privileges and Conveniences appertain thereto.—Apply to the Printer.

Newport, May 30, 1796.

Painter's Colours.

James Taylor & Co.

At the old established MEDICINE STORE, opposite Mr. WILLIAM LANGLEY'S, in Thames-street,

To their large and general Assortment of

Genuine Drugs and Medicines,

Which they sell on liberal Terms and Credit, Wholesale and Retail, have just added an Assortment of

PAINTER'S COLOURS,

Consisting of

White Lead,	Rose, or Dutch Pink,
Spanish Brown,	Best Drop Lake,
Spanish White,	Reeves's Patent Colours in Boxes,
Verdigrease,	Camel's Hair-Pencils assorted,
Vermilion,	Also, a few Boxes of vegetable French *Rouge.*
Prussian Blue, fine, No 1.	
Naples Yellow,	

An Assortment, as usual, of best SPICES, viz.

Cassia,	Mace, &c.
True Cinnamon,	Fresh Flask Florence Oil, per
Cloves,	Case, or smaller Quantity.
Nutmegs.	

Newport, July 5, 1796.

For SALE, by

Ethan Clarke,

At the STORE *lately occupied by* CLARKE & HAMMOND,

JAMAICA Spirits, per Hogshead or Barrel,	9—7 and 8—6 Window-Glass,
Windward Island Rum, Do.	Flour, in Whole and Half Barrels,
Brandy, Ditto,	Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Sherry Wine (first Quality) per Cask,	Corks, per Gross or Cask,
Malaga, Ditto, Ditto,	Brass Kettles—Cabouses,
One Pipe Port Wine,	Stoves—Iron Ware—Griddle Pans,
Porter, per Cask or Dozen,	Anchors, of all Sizes,
Sugar, per Hogshead or Barrel,	German Steel,
Bohea Tea, per Chest, warranted good,	Grindstones,
Coffee and Chocolate,	First Quality Indigo,
Hyson and Souchong Teas,	Tar, Pitch, &c. &c.
Pimento, Pepper, & Nutmegs,	

A Set of COOPER'S Tools, with the Jointures—Truss Hoops, and a leathern Molasses HOSE.

A Large ASSORTMENT of

SPRING GOODS,

Just opened, and now selling, at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

Green & Tillinghast,

Who take this Opportunity to thank their former Customers for past Favours, and to inform them, that they have taken particular Care to purchase their GOODS, on such Terms, as to afford them as low as ever—Which their Friends may be convinced of, by calling at their Store.

Newport, May 23. 1796.

ROBERT LAWTON

Begs Leave to inform his Friends, and the Public at large, that he has just received

A prime and elegant Assortment of Fresh GOODS.

Which he will dispose of, at his usual low Rate, by Wholesale and Retail, at his Shop in Thames-Street, directly opposite the Shop of Thomas Green & Son, the Sign of the Buck.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well-known Estate, the TAMMANY HILL FARM, late belonging to GODFREY MALBONE, Esq; deceased, situated in Newport, Rhode-Island—consisting of about Seven Hundred Acres of choice arable and pasture Land, within a Mile of the central Part of the Town of Newport.—This Estate is advantageously situated—plentifully watered—commands an extensive Prospect of the Town, Ocean, Country, &c. &c.—Has upon it Orchards, of the best engrafted Fruit Trees; and Three handsome Farm Houses, in good Repair.—In the elegant and extensive Gardens, belonging to the same, are several Fish Ponds—Bathing Streams, Summer Houses, &c. &c.—Together with a Quantity of Connecticut Free Stone—The Ruins of a large Mansion-House, consumed by Fire.—For Terms of Purchase, &c. apply to FRANCIS BRINLEY, and WILLIAM HUNTER, Esq'rs, at Newport, Rhode Island—Dr. LLOYD, or Mr. NATHANIEL BRINLEY, at Boston—Mr. SAMUEL BRECK, jun. Philadelphia—or to RICHARD HARRISON, Esq; at New York.

☞ If this valuable Estate is not sold entire, in a short Time, it will be sold in such Parcels or Divisions as to suit any Number of Purchasers, that may apply to

FRA. BRINLEY, *Administrator.*

July 5 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM, in Point-Judith, containing about 200 Acres, adjoining to the Fishing Rocks, has thereon a new Dwelling-House and Crib, together with a good Barn, Cheese House, &c. Has a good Orchard, enclosed with a Stone Wall. For Terms, apply to STEPHEN HAZARD living on the Premises.

South Kingstown, July 8, 1796.

From the HASTY PUDDING:

A Poem in three Cantos.

Written at CHAMBERY, in SAVOY, January 1793.

[*By an* AMERICAN.]

Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci.

He makes a good breakfast who mixes pudding with molasses.

"DELICIOUS grain! whatever form it take,
To roast or boil, to smother or to bake,
In every dish 'tis welcome still to me,
But most, my *Hasty Pudding*, most in thee.
"Let the green *Succatash* with thee contend,
Let beans and corn their sweetest juices blend,
Let butter drench them in his yellow tide,
And a long slice of bacon grace their side;
Not all the plate, how fam'd soe'er it be,
Can please my palate like a bowl of thee.
"Some talk of *Hoe-Cake*, fair *Virginia's* pride,
Rich *Johnny Cake*, this mouth has often try'd.
Both please me well, their virtues much the same;
Alike their fabrick, as allied their fame,
Except in dear *New England*, where the last
Receives a dash of pumpkin in the paste,
To give it sweetness and improve the taste.
But place them all before me, smoking hot,
The big, round dumpling, rolling from the pot;
The pudding of the bag, whose quivering breast,
With suet lin'd lends on the *Yankee* feast;
The *Charlotte* brown, within whose crusty sides
A belly soft the pulpy apple hides;
The yellow bread, whose face like amber glows,
And all of Indian that the bake-pan knows;
You tempt me not—my fav'rite greets my eyes,
To that lov'd bowl my spoon by instinct flies."

EPITAPH in a Church-Yard.

READER, I've left your world, in which
I had a world to do,
Sweating and fretting to get rich—
Just such a fool as you.

ANECDOTE.

WHEN General Lincoln went to make peace with the Creek Indians, one of the Chiefs asked him to sit down on a log. It was not long before he was desired to move, and in a few moments to proceed, and the request was repeated, till he found himself at the end of the log. The request was then renewed! to which he made answer, he could move no farther.—"Just so it was with us," answered the tawney Chief, "you have moved us back to the sea, and now ask us to go farther."

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A HOUSE situated near the Point Bridge, of Four Rooms on a Floor, and an Entry through the same.—If not sold at private Sale, will be sold at Auction, on Thursday 28th Instant.

AT HIS STORE,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest or Hundred Weight,
NANKEENS, by the Bale or Piece.

Irish Linens,	Pitch and Tar, by the Barrel,
Broadcloths,	Corn,
Kerseymeres,	Coarse Salt,
Calimanco,	6 Dozen Seal Skins,
Durants, Lastings, and Moreens,	15 Casks of Spanish Brown,
	Flour, per Barrel.

Newport, July 12, 1796.

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Sheffield Attwood,

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West-India and New England RUM by the Hogshead or Barrel,
GIN, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Case,
MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, for Retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
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FLOUR, SHIP and CABIN BREAD, by the Barrel, or larger Quantity.

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Six	3 00	*Harrison.*
One	6470	*do.*
One	4300	*do.*
One	4160	*do.*
Three	400	*do.*
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One	983	*do.*

These LANDS are situated in populous and rapidly increasing Counties—and have been located, actually surveyed, and chosen from the best Land in that Country.

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All the Lands except those in Harrison County, for One Dollar per Acre, and those in Harrison, for Two Dollars per Acre. Ten per Cent. to be paid down, or within Twelve Months with Interest, to be secured to the Satisfaction of the Owner, or his Attorney—and the Residue payable in eight Years, without Interest, to be secured by the Note or Bond of the Purchaser, with sufficient Security.—No Patent will be divided—It must be obvious that no Lands have yet been offered for Sale, upon Terms so advantageous, whether considered in Relation to the Quality of the Soil—the Proximity to the contemplated Seat of Government, or the indisputable Nature of the Title.

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For Particulars, inquire of JOHN LOWELL, jun. Attorney to the Proprietor, at his Office.

Court street: Boston, May 27, 1796.

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ROBERT BRATTLE.

Newport, July 11, 1796.

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On THURSDAY, the 1st Day of September next, at 1 o'Clock, P. M. on the Premises, (if the Weather be fair, if not, the next fair Day)

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July 11, 1796.

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PELEG CRANSTON.

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Vermilion,	Also, a few Boxes of vegetable French *Rouge.*
Prussian Blue, fine, No 1.	
Naples Yellow,	

An Assortment, as usual, of best SPICES, viz.

Cassia,	Mace, &c.
True Cinnamon,	Fresh Flask Florence Oil, per Case, or smaller Quantity.
Cloves,	
Nutmegs,	

Newport, July 5, 1796.

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Ethan Clarke,

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Windward Island Rum, Do.	Flour, in Whole and Half Barrels,
Brandy, Ditto,	Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Sherry Wine (first Quality) per Cask,	Corks, per Groce or Cask,
Malaga, Ditto, Ditto,	Brass Kettles—Cabouses,
One Pipe Port Wine,	Stoves—Iron Ware—Griddle Pans,
Porter, per Cask or Dozen,	Anchors, of all Sizes,
Sugar, per Hogshead or Barrel,	German Steel,
Bohea Tea, per Chest, warranted good,	Grindstones,
Coffee and Chocolate,	First Quality Indigo,
Hyson and Souchong Teas,	Tar, Pitch, &c. &c.
Pimento, Pepper, & Nutmegs,	

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South Kingstown, July 8, 1796.